CALENDAR FOR 1882.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS. East

The creditors' committee of the A. W. Sprague estate have published a statement showing the total liabilities to be \$8,912,872, and the assets \$5,242,431.

The Board of Trade of New York has adopted resolutions favoring an appropriation by Congress for the Hennepin canal.

The cordage manufactory of John F. Bailey & Co., covering a square of ground in Otsego street, Philadelphia, was swept away by fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The frigate Constitution has been finally put out of commission at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

The State Capital Mutual Relief Association of Harrisburg, a Pennsylvania graveyard insurance company, has followed the Southern Association in asking the court to order its dissolution. During the past year it has done a business of over \$15,000,000. The Directors have been indicted for conspiracy.

By the burning of the stores, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Crosby streeet, New York, A. & E. Wallache, dry-goods dealers, lost \$250,000, and Dessor Brothers & Co., clothiers, \$50,000.

Dr. Hayes, the famous Arctic explorer, died suddenly in New York.

West.

Two men, James Walker and Thomas Bogy, were killed and three others were wounded at Deadwood, Dak, Ter., by the falling of a shelf of cement in the Esmeralda.

The Indians in the Pembina mountains are said to be starving because their supplies are cut off by the quarantme regulations. Richards Jennings, of Austin, Nev., who killed John A. Barrett in cold blood, was

taken from jail by a party of masked men, and hung from the balcony. The Garfield Monument Committee of Cleveland announces that residents of that city have subscribed over \$51,000, and \$25,000 have been forwarded from various sections of the

country. The amount desired is \$250,000. Statistics show that the total number of families burned out by the terrible Michigan fires last fall was 1.147. The insurance on dwellings, barns, stores and shops was \$632,-632. Amount of relief, including money, clothing, agricultural implements, seed wheat, etc., so far, is placed at \$500,000. The total loss is stated at \$2,346,000, and there were destroyed 1,138 dwellings, 130 stores and offices, 38 school houses, 16 hotels, 8 churches and 28 saw mills,

Col. John T. Crisp, a well-known politician of Kansas City, who is known all over the West, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for stealing turkeys from a neighbor. Col. Crisp claims the whole thing is a plot of his political enemies to prejudice the case in Texas, where he is under indictment for murder committed during the war, the victim being a soldier of Crisp's command. The affair causes a great deal of comment throughout the county.

Forty saloon-keepers of Omaha have taken out licenses at \$1,000 each under the Slocomb law.

The Railroad Commissioners of Mis souri have sent a letter to Manager Gault, of the Wabash road, declaring the center span of the St. Charles bridge unfit for the transportation of passengers with reasonable safety, and requiring its reconstruction of wroughtiron or steel.

At Caldwell, Kan., several cow-boys raided the town, riding up and down the principal streets-hooting, yelling and firing their revolvers indiscriminately. They killed Mike Meagher, ex-Mayor of the city and one of the most intrepid men on the frontier. The citizens rallied, armed themselves and pursued the desperadoes, killing two of them, the remainder escaping into the Indian Territory.

Two desperadoes by the name of Ed Patton and a fellow called "Kokomo" Malley got drunk in Independence, Col., and, riding into the saloons, shooting at people, terrifying the town, and breaking up things generally, a vigilance committee of twenty men organized and marched into a saloon which the desperadoes had taken possession of and riddled them with bullets.

South.

Near El Paso, Texas, a band of robbers entered the express car of a Southern Pacific train, disabled Messenger Banyard with the butt of a revolver, and took from his safe \$3,000 in each and \$12,000 in valuable procerty. As the train slowed up at Rogers Station the thieves dropped off, and doubtless crossed into Mexico.

Dallas, Texas, is hereafter to be the headquarters of Gould's system of Texas rail-

An assignment has been made by R. W. L. Rasin & Co., manufacturers of fertilizers at Baltimore, whose liabilities are estimated at \$500,000. G. Hof heimer & Son, clothiers at Norfolk, Va., have failed for \$75,000.

A feud in Ashley county, Ark., culminated in the assassination of Col. Edward Files, a prominent citizen.

The bodies of three Mexican thieves were found hanging to a tree near San Antonio, Texas. They were hanged by German farmers.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

George Scoville gave a lecture in Washington to a small but sympathetic audience, who passed resolutions approving his sourse. He pictured the desire for vengeance permeating the country; called attention to the constant danger of the assassination of Guiteau, and declared that the question of capital punishment was itself on trial. He said the prisoner's mail was filled with threatening letters, and that no Christian minister had called upon him as a sane murderer to urgo re-

Mr. Hatton, acting Postmaster General, has ruled that no supplements containing advertisements will be admitted to second-class rates unless the publisher swears that the advertisers paid the same rates in the supplement as were charged in the main sheet.

Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant will be the guests of the President during the month of January.

Postmaster General James has sent his resignation to the President, He asks that the resignation take effect about the 1st of January, and assigns important and pressing private business as the reason for the resignation.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that the mere filing of a declaratory statement by an alleged pre-empter cannot be considered as, of itself, sufficient to defeat an entry prior to the settler who has failed to offer his final proof within the statutory period, but who, in all other respects, has complied with the requirements of the law.

The Mississippi River Commission has made publicits annual report, telling in detail the work accomplished this year. An appropriation of \$200,000 for next year is recom-

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in its investigation into the management of the Treasury Department by John Sherman, took the testimony of Custodian Pitney last week. He stated that \$800 worth of stationery was taken from the department to furnish the Sherman committee rooms in the last campaign, and that the lunch given at that time was paid from the treasury funds on vouchers for candles.

Gen. Reynolds, of Chicago, one of the witnesses in the Guiteau case, says the assassin's memory was something remarkable. He never knew but one man like him, and that was R. C. Crawford, a sergeant in his regiment during the war, who is now serving under the banner of the Crescent with the title of " Pasha."

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations having in charge what is known as "the Sherman investigation" has decided to make its inquiry with closed

The police of Washington have been informed that James Utely left O'Neill City. Neb., with the intention of killing George Scoville, and that a crank named Foster had armed himself at Pittsburgh and set out to kill Guiteau. A package addressed to the assassin was opened and found to contain a piece of

The Washington Monument Commission will ask Congress for \$200,000 to complete

Guiteau was called upon at the jail in Washington by his divorced wife and her husband and little girl, to say good-by. Mrs. Dunmire was affected to tears. Clark Mills and his son induced Guiteau to have his beard removed and to submit to the taking of a plaster cast of his head.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Samuel A. Green, Republican, was elected Mayor of Boston, over Albert Palmer, Democrat, by 582 majority in a vote of 37,000.

H. H. Riddleberger was nominated for United States Senator by the caucus of Readjuster members of the General Assembly, at Richmond, Va. He received the unanimous

The Southern Republican Representatives in Congress are said to be "solid" for Frank Hatton, now Assistant Postmaster General, for the Postmaster Generalship.

Senator Cockrell, of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the manner of the expenditure of the contingent funds, says that the investigation will be thorough, sweeping and impartial; that every fraud discovered will be made public, no matter whom it may hurt. The Democratic police at the national

Capitol have been replaced by Republicans, W. S. Kearney, a former member of the Illinois Legislature, getting the Lieutenancy on the

In a lecture at Buffalo, George William Curtis welcomed President Arthur into the civil-service reform ranks, and trusts that be will carry out the declarations of his message,

The Greenbackers in Congress are determined to join any party or element in the House that will oppose the restriction of the silver comage. Representative Ladd said, in a conversation, the other day: "If the Democrats take a sensible stand on this question-they can carry the next Congress. The East as well as the West is opposed to the restriction of silver coinage and the administration has made a big mistake in recommending it. Every Greenback member will vote against it."

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Three car-loads of silk-worms' eggs, valued at \$250,000, en route from Yokohama to Milan, in charge of four Italian merchants. passed through Chicago, a few days ago.

Chief Arrogatti and thirty warriors, the main remnant of Victoria's band, were captured on the Northern Rio Grande, by Mexican troops under Francisco Gredino. The chief and several bucks were immediately shot.

Three skiffs containing eight men vere caught in the current in the Government Lock No. 3, near Charleston, W. Va., and carried over the dam. Five of the men were drowned.

John W. Garrett has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Obio railroad. Mark Twain failed in his efforts to

obtain a Canadian copyright, on the strength of a demicile in Mentreal for two weeks. The authorities at Ottawa will decide that if he obtains a copyright in Great Britain it will extend to Canada,

The total values of exports of domestic provisions for the eleven months ending Nov. 30 were \$210,318,432, as compared with \$257,231,045 for the corresponding eleven months of last year.

In a public written statement Guiteau.

the assassin, reviews his trial, with which he says he is well pleased. He thinks that Judge Cox believes in his idea of inspiration. He holds that the Deity compelled him to act in the shooting of President Garfield just as a highwayman compels a man to give his money after placing a pistol at his head. The victim might know it was absolutely wrong to give money that his wife and children needed, but how could be help it with a pistol at his head?

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gen. J. H. Martindale, formerly Attorney General of New York, died recently at Nice. France.

There was an earthquake on the north shore of the Island of Arran (in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland), which threw thousands of fish dead upon the beach. Italy is the only European power

which refuses to acquiesce in the French occupation of Tunis. The Ministry has indorsed the action of the Consul in protesting against the occupation, and has dispatched an Italian man-of-war to Susa.

There is alarm in Dublin over the disappearance of Lieut. Viscount Boyle, eldest son of Earl Shannon. Kelly, the Town Counselor of Traice, has been arrested for intimida-

The Dublin police seized the office of United Ireland, the Land-League paper, carted away 4,200 copies of the paper to the Castle, and arrested the editor and clerk.

Mrs. Langtry the English professiona beauty, made her debut in the Haymarket Theater in London and astonished the oldest playgoers by her ease and grace.

Pierola has resigned the Presidency of Peru and embarked for Europe.

Sarduy, the noted Cuban bandit, surrendered, unconditionally, with thirteen fol-Ireland is in a ferment. The Land-

Leaguers seem to be unsubdued. United Ireland, the Land-League organ, has been suppressed in Dublin and Cork, and other parts of Ireland, but it threatens to come to life in London, and, if suppressed in London, the owners say it will be published from Paris.

The rapidity with which France is increasing her armament creates some excitement in Europe, The works at St. Denis are to be doubled, and 900 new cannon have been ordered for the navy. The Chambers have passed heavy appropriations for ordnauce.

It is reported at Berlin that another Nihilistic mine-assassination plot has been discovered at the Czar's palace, Gatchina,

The official list of the victims of the Vienna theater horror places the number at 794, of whom 144 were legally identified, the remainder being burned beyond recognition.

At Dublin the officers of the Government made an important discovery of arms, ammunition and explodents, and a list of officers belonging to an old Fenian organization. Four persons were arrested in connection with the affair.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

instantly there was an explosion like an earthqualic. Four children were blown to atoms, and the father and mother were fatally injured.

Assistant Postmaster General Hatton has decided that advertising, insurance and other sheets of a similar character shall not be admitted to the mails as second-class matter.

Two passengers on a Hannibat and St. Joseph train drew revolvers and demanded the money of the passengers. Conductor Bushnell and the train crew threw the ruffians into the ditch at Utica and sent back men to

By the bursting of a dam at Perejaux. Algeria, 400 persons were drowned.

An explosion in the Orrell coal shaft, in Lancashire, England, resulted in the loss of 180 lives in that and an adjoining mine.

A Cairo (Egypt) dispatch reports an insurrection in Soudan. A false prophet, with a following of 1,500 men, has put to flight the Egyptian forces of 350, and killed the Gover-

The movement against the payment of rent is extending in Ireland. It is regarded in Land-League circles as a crime to apply even to the Land Court. Lists of persons suspecied of having paid rent are posted on the chapels and other places where they are likely to be seen. No sooner are such notices tern down by the police than they are again posted up. United Ireland, the Land-League organ, will be published from London.

Mr. Lambert Tree, father of Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago, died at Washington at the rather advanced age of 83. He became connected with the postal service in Washington during the administration of President Monroe, and was fifty-eight years in active service.

Most of the Western Senators and Representatives are opposed to any measure which would interfere with the Silver act of February, 1878, and some of them go to the extent of proposing measures to further the coinage of silver and the issuance of silver cerufficates. It is not likely, however, that any of these measures will become a law, as the President will probably interpose his veto.

Gov. Churchill, of Arkansas, who was State Treasurer for six years, is charged with a shortage of \$75,000 in his accounts. A committee appointed by the Legislature has been javestigating the matter for nearly nine months. The Governor claims that he can square accounts when he receives credit for certain bonds destroyed.

Scoville thinks Guiteau has badly damaged his case by his frequent interruptions of witnesses.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that failure to pay an insurance premium when due forfeits the whole policy, and that sickness or incapacity is not a valid excuse for non-payment.

Rendered insane by jealousy, a German carpenter, of New York, named Menzel Felix, a confirmed invalid, beat out his wife's brains with a mallet and killed himself with a

port of Chicago 12,250 vessels. The previous year there were 12,788. IT TAKES just three people to keep a secret properly, but two of the three must be dead.

THERE is no calamity like ignorance.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Dr. Spitzka resumed the witness stand. Corkbill banded to witness a slip of paper upon which was drawn a diagram and human head, and said: "Now, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you referred yesterday?"

Before any reply could be made Guitean raised a laugh by saying: "That accounts for it, A batter came to see me this morning and offered me a hat if I would let him take my head. I got the hat, but you don't pay for it, Corkhill. Oh, no, the Government will have to do so."

Witness went on, giving his reasons for condering the prisoner man

Upon a question being asked by Corkhill, Guiteau broke in with: "I have been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up." Subsequently, Guiteau again interrupted the examination, and shouted: "I see that crank, Talmage, has been doing some sensationalism business in this case. He had better go slow. He has been before his synod several trains for bring." several tmies for lying. I have got my eve on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them some free advertising. The high-toned portion of the American people are beginning to take the right view of this case."

Witness thought the proper way to summon experts would be for the court to summon them, irrespective of the chances of what their testimony might be. Corkhill insisted the witness had attacked the character and honesty of the experts who

were supposed to entertain opposite opinions from himself on the prisoner's samty. Gui eau interrupted in his most angry mood, and, shaking his head at Col, Corkhill, shouted 'It's the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consummate jackass, Orshill. This gentleman is an honest man,

Witness desired to explain his position, and said ; "I do not hesitate to reiterate my opinion that the expert who will in this court testify that the prisoner is sane is, in my opinion, no expert, or a dishonest one."

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, was next

and if your skull was not so thick you would

examined. The audience listened intently as the distinguished physician defined insanity and the several phases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were all in accord with the theory of the prosecu-Judge Cox requested witness to explain to the jury what he meant by irresistable im-pulse, and the answer was: "Perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, completely control the will power, constitute an irresistible impulse." Guiteau—" Doctor, I want to ask you, where

man is impelled to commit crime by an impulse he can't resist, is he sane or insane?" Answer-"When that fact can be proved, sir, it is insanity."
Guiteau—" That's just my case, sir," with an

air of perfect satisfaction; then, turning to Scoville: "Come, that's the whole case. Now let's have recess. I'm getting hungry." Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question,

Guiteau (impatiently)-"Oh, you keep still; t's all they can do to put up with me. Judge Cox assented, and Mrs. Scoville asked:

"Can a man be born insane?"

Answer—"No, madame; he could be born an idiot or imbecile. Insanty is an acquired Dr. Barker, in answer to a question, declared positively that he thought Guiteau responsible

Mr. Gobell, in the insurance business, H. T. Ketcham, a lawyer, Mr. Wood, and Samuel D. Phelps, a broker, each testified to the perfect saneness of the assessin, whose bitterness of language increased as the insanity dodge was weakened by their evidence.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, of Boston, was John Ingram, a miner residing at placed upon the witness stand. He said the Mount Union, Pa., placed a small quantity of prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in his (witness') church in answer to Inversell, but witness declined to have the church used for that Witness observed him during the winter at meetings and social gatherings of the church. Never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind, but, on the contrary, thought he possessed unusual shrewdness Correcting himself, witness added: "I should

say cuteness."
Guiteau—"What's the difference, doctor?" Answer-"The one means brighter than the

other."
Col. Corkhill—"And of larger caliber." Guiteau—"He didn't say that, Corkhill. You must have slept well last night. That's the smartest thing you have said vet."
Witness said the prisoner generally took part

in discussions upon whatever subject might be under discussion; that he was always critical and accusative rather than concilatory and

cind. Guiteau..."I always spoke to the point, incisive and gritty. That's me. There's no nonsense or romance in my composition. If there had been I might have gone through the world more smoothly. It's very evident to the mind of every one that the sole object of this kind of examination is to show that I knew the difference between right and wrong. That has nothing whatever to do with this case. The only question is, whether or not my free moral agency was destroyed when I was impelled upon the President. That's the point, Judge; and it knocks the bottom out of your

theory."
After a short pause he broke out again, and with increased vehemence: "I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows. I'm here for vindication, for justice, and for right." Judge Cox-"Well, that will do now. Sus

pend your remarks."
Guiteau—"All right. When I get to the jury I am going to talk to them on this subject. This is just a little incidental speech " Charles A. Bryan, of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, knew the prisoner in New York. Witness was proceeding to relate the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company, when Guitean indignantly shout-"Weil, now, I want to say right here, when a witness comes here and tells what is false I shall tell him, You are mistaken, sir; that is false; that is a lie; and, finally, you are a miserable whelp; that is as far as I shall go. It's equivalent to the bar-room expression, 'Go

down below,' but I don't go that far."
Witness said the prisoner asked a loan on the strength of a Consulship he was to have. He considered him sane. Henry M. Collier, attorney, of New York, took

"I remember you, sir," shouted Guiteau, "If you are the man that put up that Heraid job on me—. Keep quiet, sir (turning to Scoville). I will dispose of this man in short order. He brought suit against me to pay over certain money, and the court ruled I should keep it.
That kills his evidence."
Witness related an instance of Guiteau's col-

lecting \$175, and failing to pay it over. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the isoner's oft-asserted claim of having always wed an upright Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated, and vainly attemptpoint said : informed Judge Donahue at that time

that I considered Guiteau a thief and a scoun-Guiteau (excitedly)-"You did not dare say so to me. I would have knocked you down."

One of the jurors here stated to the court that he was too ill to concentrate his thoughts on the evidence, and an adjournment was taken.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY. At the opening of the trial the assassin addressed the court and said: "I want to make a little speech. It will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good wholesome food, and consequently are liable to have indigestion. I want the court to order them out For the year 1881 there arrived at the every morning before breakfast for a walk of four or five miles. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the Judge Cox-"The court will attend to the

wants of the jury."

J. M Justice, a lawyer, of Logansport, Ind., met the prisoner in 1878. The prisoner was selling a book entitled "The Life of Moody."

Guiteau—"Well, you are a liar, sir—a miserable liar. That is the best way to dispose of

The most important witness examined during the day was Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chi-cago, in whose office the assassin studied law. The evidence of Gen. Reynolds went to show that Guiteau never thought of the inspiration theory of defense until the 14th of July, and no then until he was informed by Gen. Reynolds that Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling and the Stal-warts as severely condemned his crime and himself as the warmest friend of President Garfield. This announcement seemed to strike terror to the heart of Guiteau. He expected that there would be a reaction of public feeling in his favor; that, as Gen. Artnur would benefit by his crime, he would therefore condons it. crime, he would therefore condone it. When he found how much mistaken he was he fell back on the inspiration theory. Gen. Rey-nolds' evidence had a very marked effect on the assassin. He seemed to be thoroughly dis-mayed and terrified, and his anger found vent in the foulest abuse of the witness and the District Attorney.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY. The Prosecuting Attorney was a little late in reaching the Criminal Court, and Guiteau improved the opportunity to make one of his litspeeches "To put in time." Looking over the vacant seat, he said, with a chuckle: "I understand Gen. Reynolds is sick this morning. I wonder if Corkhill is. I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It's about time for Corkhill to get sick, and stay sick." The first witness called was Deputy Clerk Barnard, of the New York Supreme Court, who

presented the record in the divorce case of the prisoner. The prisoner shouted out that he committed adultery to get rid of a woman he did 16th inst., in opposition to the recommendation Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago, was

Guiteau at once broke in, petulantly, saying, 'I hope you will cut off Gen. Reynolds and not waste any more time on him. He told all he knows about this case, and a good deal Scoville cross-examined the witness. Guiteau frequently interrupted, contradicted and insulted the witness. At one time he shouted out:
"I would have been hung a hundred times in

July last but for the national troops, and all through your lying and Corkhill's. I'm going to get even with both of you, too." Witness explained that when he visited Gni-teau his trial had not been arranged. President Garfield was still living, and he (witness) had no thought of being subposned as a witness.
"You lie!" shouted Guiteau. "You came to

my cell as a spy in the employ of the District Attorney. Gen. Reynolds read from notes he had taken on the occasion of his first interview with Guiteau. Quoting the prisoner's words, he read: "If there is a stalwart in the land, I am Grant, Conkling, Logan and Gov. Cornell are big guns among the stalwarts, and I rank

with them; but as a matter of fact I think I had read to the prisoner at this interview, to show him what were the sentiments of Grant, Conking and others in regard to his (the prisoner's) crime, were then read by the District

with them."
Guiteau retorted: "I never said I could rank

When the letter of Gen. Grant's was read, in which the writer, speaking of Guiteau, said: "My son tells me he is a dead-beat," Guiteau became very angry and shouted: "This is what Fred Grant says. He's a nice pill, isn't he? Hanging around his father. I should say he is a bigger dead-beat than I am.

Another passage was read, which spoke Guiteau's crime as a "most sudacious act." Guiteau interrupted: "And so it was, to enter that depot and shoot down the President of the United States, surrounded as it was by all his friends. I have wondered at it a good many times -how I ever did it. I thought to myself this morning I would not undertake it again for a million dollars, but I was in such a desperate state of mind I could not resist. I was impelled upon the President by a pressure

I could not resist.' Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau the Hennepun casal. The President sent in shouted: "Mrs. Grant is the lady I boarded the following neminations: Thomas C. with prior to the lat of July. She is a very fine Acton, to be Assistant Treasurer of the to the 1st of July lady, and I owe her \$47. I trust I shall you soon, Mrs. Grant. As soon as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call (striking the table excitedly). I made If they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names in meeting.

Witness never suspected the prisoner was in-

Mrs. Anna S. Dunmore, Guiteau's divorced wife, was then called to the witness stand. She testified in very plain language that she never thought the assassin was insane. For a won-der Guiteau kept quiet while she was giving her testimony, which was probably owing to the fact that her present husband stood by her

while she was testifying. The trial was temporarily interrupted by the death of the wife of Juror Hobbs, which occurred on Sunday morning, Dec. 18. Mrs Hobbs was taken with a stroke of apoplexy. Word was immediately sent to Mr. Hobbs, and the Bailiff communicated with the Marshal, who consulted with Judge Cox. The result was that Judge Cox suggested that the counsel for the Government and the defense should agree that Hobbs might be released from the custody of the Marshal and be permitted to return to his home. Hobbs was not long at his house before his wife died.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced resointions in the Senate, on the 13th inst., instructing the Senate Committee on Pensions to inquire into the working of the Arrearages-of-Pensions act. Mr. Edmunds introduced a reselution calling for full copies of the cor-respondence between the State Depart-ment and Ministers of Chili and Peru. Mr. Vest introduced Eads' bill for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tenuantepec, the pro-jector to expend \$75,000 in preliminary work before any guarantees are given by Congress. Mr. Logan reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs his bill for placing Gen. Grant on the retired list. Mr. Pendleton spoke at great length on the bill Military Affairs his bill to improve the civil service. The President nominated Jas. G. Watmouth to be Paymaster General of the Navy and John H. Stevenson to be Inspector. The names of over 100 Postmasters were sent in. In the House, 781 bills were introduced. Of these bills 121 were introduced by the Kansas Congressmen, and the industrious Illinois legislators in-troduced 117, while Louisiana's representatives atroduced eighty-mine, Kentucky's eighty-two. indiana's sixty-seven and Iowa's forty-seven. Indiana's sixty-seven and Iowa's forty-seven. The bills deal with a great variety of subjects, but principally with the tariff, the currency, national banks, inter-State commerce and transportation. Mr. Page offered a bill to restrict Chinese immigration; Mr. Springer, an act for the appraisement of telegraph lines, and Mr. Morrisen, a measure to reduce all tariff duties 10 per cent A select committee of eleven was ordered to audit claims incident to the illness and burial of President Garfield and to consider what alof President Garfield and to consider what allowance should be granted the widow. The

House adjourned to Friday, the 16th. Mr. Garland's Presidential succession bill was debated at considerable length in the Senate on the 14th inst. The debates partook of a legal and technical character, and made it evident that the bill will not pass until considerably amended. Mr. Beck strongly opposed that portion of the bill investing the succesthe Cabinet officers, addressed the Senate in favor of the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of woman suffrage, and incidentally denomiced the brutal treatment to which women were subjected under the old common law of Eqgland. Mr. Vest vigorously opposed the ap-pointment of the committee. To confer the ballot upon them would, in his opinion, have the effect to lower them to the grade of the ward politician, the constable and the Justice of the Peace. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to amend the statutes so as to make mandatory the issue of gold certificates. A favorable re-port was made on the bill to straighten the northern boundary of Nebraska. Mr. Garland's Presidential-Succession bill was

discussed again on the 15th at considerable length in the Senate by Mr. Garland, who defended the bill, and who urged the necessity for the adoption of some such measure, and by

Beck, and Jones of Florida, who took exception to some of the provisions of the measure.

Mr. Hoar's Woman-Suffrage Committee resolution was discussed briefly, Mr. Vest indulging in some caustic remarks.

He said that to establish woman suffrage would He said that to establish woman suffrage would add "tremendously" to the volume of illiterate voters, and that, while the "women" of the country would rush to the polls, not one "lady" in a thousand would go there. Ingalls, of Kansas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire and report what increase of pension, if any, should be allowed the widow of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Hale introduced four bills on the subject of Congressional reapportionment, in subject of Congressional reapportionment, in order to bring the whole subject before the order to bring the whole subject before the Census Committee, of which he is Chairman, with a view to securing final legislative action on the subject during the present session. The following among other bills were introduced by Mr. Coke: To regulate inter-State commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers; by Mr. Bock, to repeal taxes on describe with hanks banking associations and posits with banks, banking associations and bankers; by Mr. Plumb, to authorize the issue of silver certificates and standard silver dollars on deposit of silver builien. After listening to the views of Secretary Folger, the Senate Finance Committee manimously indorsed John Sherman's shall be received at one time, and that the bonds to be issued shall not exceed \$200,000. 000. The House was not in session mr. voornees addressed the Benate

of Secretary Folger as to the limitation of silver coinage. He criticised Secretary Sherman's financial policy, and intimated that President Arthur and Secretary Folger were mere agents of the national banks. He defended the greenback theories of a few years ago, and claimed that they had triumphed. He was very severe on monopolies, corporations, etc. Mr. Van Wyck presented a petition from 3,000 citizers of Nebraska, praying for an Inter-State commerce bill to prohibit railway discriminations. The President nominated B. H. Brewster to be Attorney General; N. A. Adams for Pension Agent at St. Ecuis and Wallace R. Finch as Surveyor of Cus-toms at La Crosse, Wis. In the House 867 bills were introduced, among them the fol-lowing: By Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, to appropris's \$50,000 for the relief of the widow of President Garfield; by Mr. Neal, of Ohio, to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital Society; by Mr. Miller, providing for the discharge in bankruptcy of one or more of the innocent members of a partnership when another partner has been guilty of some illegal act; by Mr. Shallenberger, to prevent persons living in bigamy from holding any office of trust or emolument in the United States Territories, and regulating marriage in the Territories; by Mr. Chalmers, to pay the public debt and stop the manufacture of debt and stop the manufacture of money by corporations; by Mr. Hateh, to per mit planters to sell tobacco of their own production without payment of license or tax, to the amount of twenty-five pounds annually. Mr. Robinson, of New York, tried to make himself heard upon the question of imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, but the Speaker called him to order. A resolution was adopted for a holiday recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5. Speaker Keifer announced the following as the committee on the expenses attending the ill-ness and burial of President Garfield: Taylor, Pound, Cox, Lefevre, Belford, Blackburn, Page, Springer, O'Neill and Shelley. Among the bills introduced in the Senate on

the 19th was one by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious diseases among domestic cattle; and one by Mr. Hoar to provide for and regulate the counting of electoral votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States. and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Allison presented the memorial of the Bh-nois and Michigan Canal and River Improvement Company, asking for the construction of United States at New York, vice Hillhouse; Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; William Henry Trescott, of South Carolina, to be Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Picnipotentary of the United States to the republics of Chili, Peru and Bolivia; George M. to be Attorney of the United Duskin, States for the Southern District of Alabama. The nomination of B. H. Brewster to be Attorney General, and J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State were confirmed. In the House, the bill to grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Garfield was passed. Mr. Cellman handed in a bill to anthorize national banks to make loans by mortgage on real estate. Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to permit the purchase and register of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States. A new Income-Tax bill was presented by Mr. McMillan, which provides for a 3-per-cent. tax on all incomes of corporations, companies and individuals whose net incomes shall exceed \$3,-900; also to make the trade dollar legal tender. Bills were also introduced: To provide for a drawback of 10 per cent, on all goods hereafter imported in American-built ships, owned ex-clusively by citizens of the United States; to regulate the customs duty on sumac; to regulate the duty on sheep and goat skins imported for the purpose of making morocco; to aboush the tax on tobacco; for the admission of Dakots, New Mexico and Washington Territories into the Union as States.

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